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VOL. II NO. 202

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

FULL POWER REQUEST FOR INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Dishwashers Walk Out

Margate, May 28.
Eight dishwashers at the two hotels occupied by Government Ministers and other delegates to the annual Labour Party conference quit work today, demanding a £2 wage increase.
Hotel managers washed up dirty dishes left from the conference banquet.
The incident occurred just after Mr Herbert Morrison, the Party's political boss, told the conference, "Don't snatch at higher wages." — United Press.

CARIBBEAN COLONIAL FEDERATION

White Paper Reveals Six-Point Scheme

London, May 28.
A new move to develop a political and economic federation between the two million people who occupy Britain's colonial empire in the Caribbean area, was announced in a Government White Paper today.

Mr Arthur Creech-Jones, Colonial Secretary, has suggested to the colonial governors, the White Paper disclosed, that a conference should be held in Jamaica in September with complete freedom to approach the problems, to be attended by three delegates from each of the seven colonies involved, accompanied by the chief legal and financial advisers.

A memorandum attached to the White Paper set out six matters for consideration:

1. A single customs union for the Caribbean.
 2. A single system of income tax.
 3. Joint operation of administrative, medical, legal, police and penal services.
 4. Joint co-ordination of shipping, postal and broadcasting services.
 5. Co-operative development of research and planning and social welfare.
 6. A central authority for defence and security.
- The colonies involved are Barbados, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Windward Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras.
- The Bahamas alone have been excluded from the invitation because their representatives have so far declined to consider closer association with the British West Indies. — Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Why Not Unit Prizes?

THE generally efficient manner in which the Hongkong Jockey Club conducts racing has long been recognised, public approval being shown by the large attendances at all meetings, even in the most discouraging weather. The club does not seek profits for individual gain, disbursing its surpluses among charities, and it can be credited with keeping the sport as clean as possible. Government naturally regards the club as an admirable institution, acting as it does as its agent for collecting 25 per cent of all investments on races for the benefit of the Colony's exchequer—a comfortable way of obtaining revenue. The club too, can be credited with meeting its responsibilities to the public: popular innovations have been introduced from time to time with an eye to satisfying public desires. Not the least successful has been the two-dollar sweepstakes on three selected races during the season—the Derby, Lanase Handicap and Kwangtung Handicap. These sweepstakes have now reached a point where \$1,000,000 are paid out in prizes. They have, in fact, so caught the public imagination that the rich rewards for drawing oodles, amahs and house boys.

Alleged Kidnappers Of Negro To Go On Trial

Jackson, North Carolina, May 28.
Seven white men will be tried on August 4 on charges of kidnapping Godwin Bush, a negro, shortly after he was arrested last week as a suspect in an alleged attempted attack on a young white woman.
On Monday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that Bush was in protective custody after a "desperate breakaway" from a gang of armed masked men who abducted him from prison. After his abduction, the police searched for his body as it was believed at one time that he had been lynched. — Reuter.

WAVE OF MURDERS IN BERLIN

13 Victims Still Unidentified

Berlin, May 28.
Berlin police hunted today for a strange killer who wrapped the head of his victim in a Communist newspaper.

The finding of 16 bodies, six of them women, in less than a month had local policemen scrambling through the city searching for slayers who strangled, drowned or beat their victims to death.

Still unidentified was the head of a man, wrapped in the January 17 issue of the Left Wing "Vorwarts," found nearly three weeks ago in the rubble of a house in the Russian sector of Berlin. The head had been nearly severed and there were no traces of injury.

Only five of the recently found victims have been identified and only one of the slayings has been solved.
The ghastly discovery on May 17 of parts of a female body, including bones, shreds of flesh, part of the skull and one foot, in an ashheap was cleared up four days later. The police said Alfred Volkmann, who committed suicide four days later, beat his wife to death after quarrel, cut her into pieces and stuffed her into a furnace.

UNSOLVED CRIMES

Still listed as unsolved were these: The strangled body of a skirtless, 30-year-old fraulein dressed in a blue-flowered blouse, scarlet slippers, stockings, shoes and dark coat. A path of bloodstains, splashed across an empty lot in the American sector, led to the body buried a foot beneath the surface.

The bound and badly decomposed body of a woman, stuffed into a crate, which was dragged from one of Berlin's many canals.
The body of a 50-year-old man, discovered in a reeking cesspool on the edge of the city.

The double murder of two men, whose partially covered bodies were found on the sandy edge of a creek. A male body stuffed in a sack, which was estimated to have been immersed in a stream for six weeks.

Ten other men, most of them found floating in streams in separate parts of the city after having been slain by various means, according to the police, who said there was no indication of any connection among the killings. — United Press.

CALCUTTA RIOTS

Calcutta, May 28.
Rioters fired on the Calcutta police during clashes between Hindus and Muslims here today, in which five persons were killed and 19 injured, a Government communiqué said tonight.
Rioters in the industrial suburb of Howrah used firearms in three communal clashes. — Reuter.

Truman's Mother Improving

Grandview, Mo., May 28.
President Truman said today that his mother has improved to a point where he is thinking about returning to Washington. — United Press.

CLOSE OF PLAY CRICKET SCORES

London, May 28.

The South African cricket tourists were not seriously extended by a Combined Services team in a three-day match which began at Portsmouth today.

Pillsell, leftarm medium-fast bowler, achieved the best bowling performance since arriving in England and his six for 53 helped to claim the Services for 182.

The South Africans replied with 115 for two when stumps were drawn.

Dowes, who played in one Test against the Australian Services side during the war, played a painstaking innings of 68, including eight

Walker Cup Incidents

Americans Continue To Win

Carnoustie, Scotland, May 28.

The surprise defeat of Robert Sweeney, last year's runner-up, and Gerald Micklem, English champion, and an incident involving the American Walker Cup player, Frank Stranahan, were the outstanding features in the British Amateur Golf championship here today.

Sweeney, an American living in London, was beaten by an "unknown" Dr. W. E. Scott, postwar graduate of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, in the third round. Micklem lost to J. S. Montgomerie, a West of Scotland golfer, whose only claim to prominence was the setting up of an amateur record of 66 for the Bannock course.

The Stranahan incident occurred on the first green when his opponent, George Morgan, 25-year-old Glasgow railway clerk, after holding a put for four knocked Stranahan's ball into the hole, conceding half. On the course, the American turned to Morgan and claimed that he was down in three. Although shown the rule governing such occurrence he wanted an official ruling from the championship officials and the match continued in an unsatisfactory state of indecision. Eventually Morgan and Stranahan agreed to call the first hole half and forget incident. The American won one up.

4½-HOURS MATCH

The incident recalls a happening in last year's British Amateur championship when Stranahan, who is the son of an American millionaire, sacked his English caddy.

Sandy Williamson, Royal Burgess golfer, and C. H. Beardsley, Irish rugger international, played four and a half hours in a second round match before Williamson won at the 25th. They returned to the clubhouse half an hour after the winner should have started on his third round match. After a short rest, Williamson defeated the American Leonard Martin.

Six American Walker Cup players and the non-playing captain, Francis Olmstead, American Open champion in 1913, are among the 32 players in the fourth round.

British Walker Cup survivors include Leonard Crawley, Alex Kyle, Charles Stowe, P. E. Lucas and Hamilton McNally, while Anthony Duncan, runner-up to Kyle in 1939, and 17-year-old Arthur Perouse help to strengthen the British defence of the title. — Reuter.

Labour Party Delegates In Stormy Session

Margate, May 28.
A stormy session of the British Labour Party's annual conference, marked by bitter words and noisy interruptions, ended today in solid support for the Executive Committee's policy in manpower and economic planning as summed up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Dalton.

Two resolutions, one "viewing with alarm the size of armed forces relative to the manpower of the country" were withdrawn and one calling for a review of Britain's military commitments was defeated by a two to one majority.
The resolution proposed by the Mine Workers' Union and supported by Mr. Hugh Dalton, calling for steps to give adequate labour force to the undermanned industries was accepted.

The session opened with a loudly applauded speech by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, who compared Britain's position today with that of Russia. "We, like the Russians, are pursuing the deliberate policy of 'less today for more tomorrow' he said. "If we don't tomorrow will be a more miserable affair than today".
Mr Morrison paid a tribute to the support given to the labour programme by employers, who were being asked to co-operate in a national plan of a kind which it was not always easy for them to sympathise with managers and technicians and by the middle classes, who were experiencing a painful and difficult reduction in their living standards as well as by organised workers.

He disclosed that today 60 per cent of the people with the lowest incomes command 67 per cent of the national purchasing power as compared with 55 per cent before the war.

NO SECOND LOAN

Mr Hugh Dalton, replying to the debate said: "We must not count and I hope we do not count on raising any further overseas credits." With this statement, Mr Dalton demolished all arguments and rumours which have persisted in the past few weeks that Britain intended to seek a second loan from the United States.
After stating that the Labour Party Executive accepted the view that there must be an increased labour force in mines, on the land and in other industries, Mr Dalton

BOMBS THROWN INTO COMPOUND

Jerusalem, May 28.
One British constable was injured slightly today in an explosion of Jewish underground bombs in the Haifa old zone.

From a heavy trunk, extremists tossed three canisters of explosive, over the protective wall around the Iraq Petroleum Company compound. The cans hung up in the barbed wire fence on the other side and were detonated accidentally by a police dismantling squad. Slight damage was caused to a water pipe near the explosion area. — United Press.

MEAT FOR HUNGRY BRITAIN

London, May 28.
The Daily Telegraph said today. "The largest consignment of beef, mutton and lamb from Argentina since the war reached Southampton yesterday. It represented roughly a third of the weekly ration for Britain and was one of the first benefits of Argentina's recent agreement to send Britain all her exportable surplus." — United Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE
ON 31ST MAY

Already acknowledged (Per "H.K. Telegraph") \$267,300.30

Mrs. H. J. Armstrong	200.00
Messrs. Deacons	1,000.00
P. J. Lobo & Co., Ltd.	500.00
Liang Chi Hao	500.00
Poon Fann Am	25.00
The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd. and Staff	750.00
Per Wah Kiu Yat Po	
Mun Sang Yee	
any School	
Kowloon City	\$98.00
Staff and Students	
Tai O School	51.05
Mun Kuen Fong School, Tai O	18.80

(20th Instalment) \$102.85 102.85

\$240-0-0...and...\$260,534.15

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

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TO-DAY**KINGS**At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

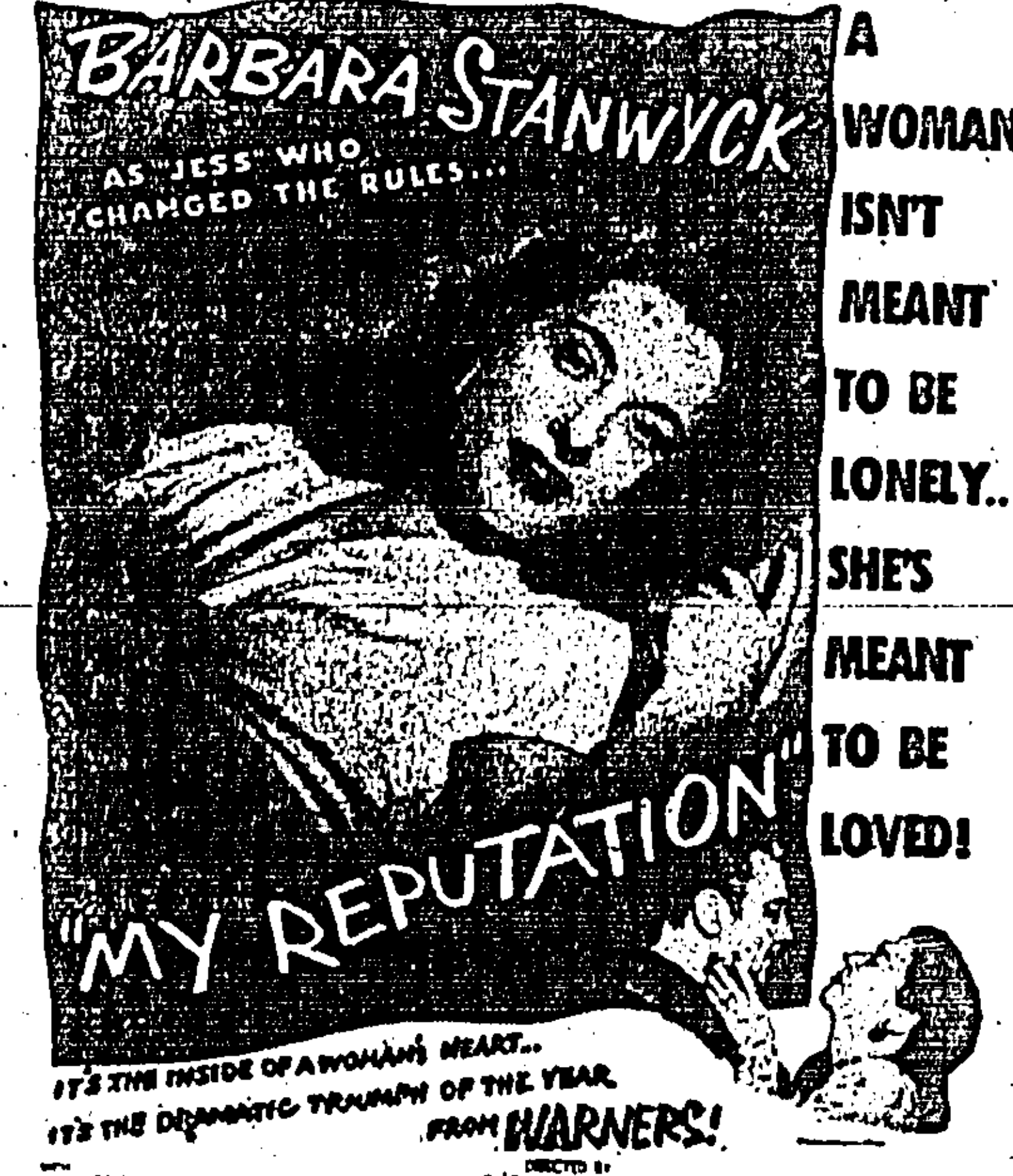
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TO BE YOUNG
AND IN LOVE!

LEE THEATRE

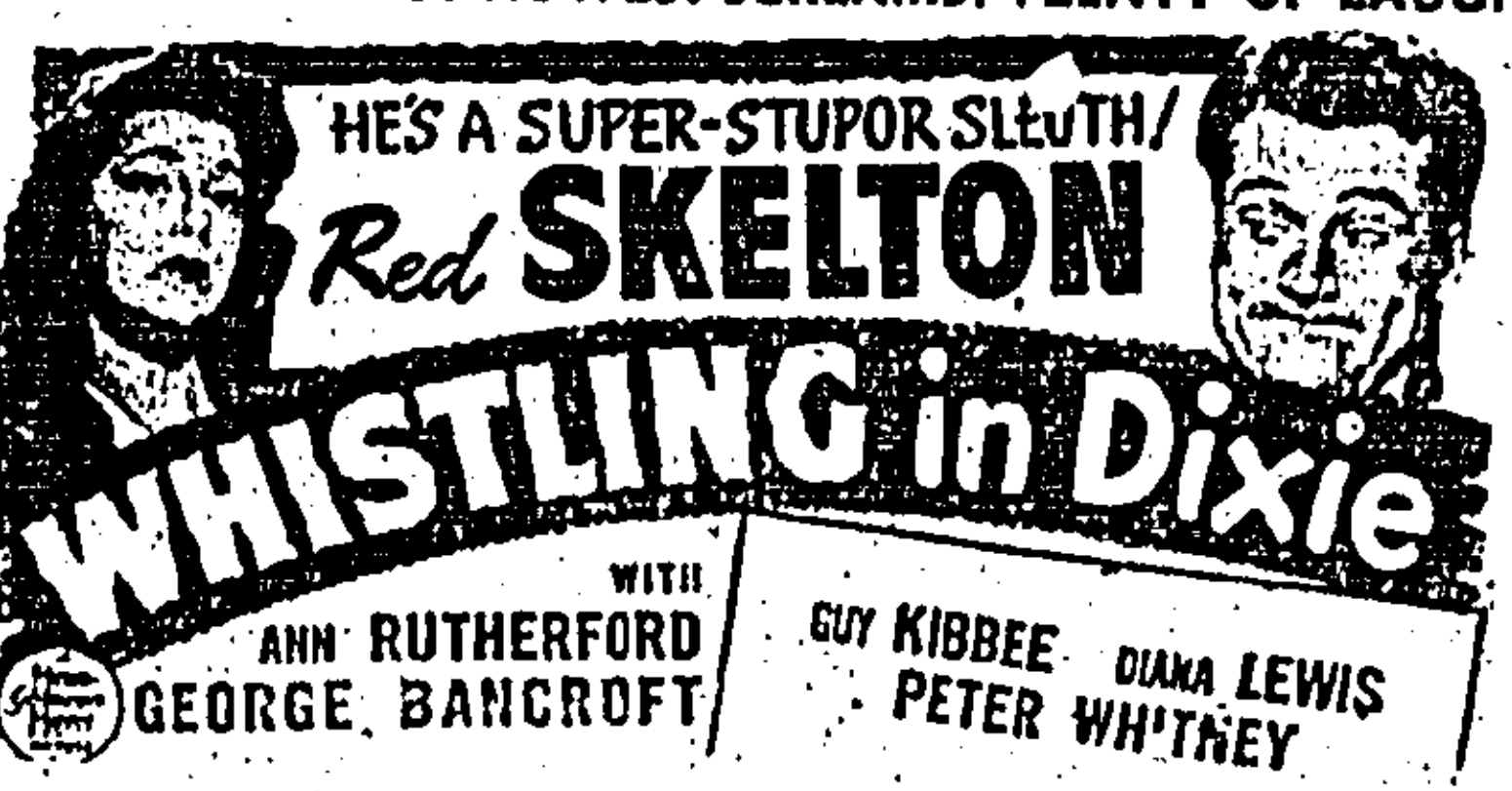
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ORIENTAL

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ROARS! CUFFAWS! HOWLS! SCREAMS! PLENTY OF LAUGHS!



SEEK SOUND COMFORTABLE SEATS

Cathay

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



THE PESTS OF THE WEST END

by
JOHN E. HORWELL, O.B.E.,

former Chief Constable of
Scotland Yard

THE heavy prison sentences imposed last week on five Maltese for demanding "protection money" with menaces from three women in Bond-street, W., have served to remind the public that the vice gangs are back in London. Scattered or driven underground during the war because the women they preyed on mostly fitted between military camps outside the metropolis, the gangsters have slimed back to their fashionable haunts.

Arms in car

When arrested, the Maltese had a revolver and ammunition in their car.

This could not have surprised the police. Ever since homecoming soldiers sold off a flood

of looted weapons, the dealers in vice have added firearms to their knuckle-dusters, their razor-blades and knives.

In sentencing the Maltese, the Old Bailey judge said the evidence showed that the number of such depraved foreign-born men was increasing in Britain. He is right. Under the present weak laws of this country they are bound to propagate their vicious breed.

But this need not be allowed. In my opinion, backed by many years of experience, I say here is a canker that can be cured.

A LETTER FROM AMERICA:

NEW BRITISH LOAN TALK

By Gerald Johnson

NEW YORK, May 10. INFORMED quarters in Washington have known for a long time that the British loan was inadequate, and efforts to increase it have been quietly conducted for months. Their success is still problematical, but the difficulty relates to purpose rather than to the size or terms of the proposed new loan.

Public opinion will support anything in reason that is necessary to re-establish British economy, not out of altruism, but because a prosperous Britain is, after Canada, America's best customer.

Advancing money to save a good customer temporarily embarrassed is strictly business, not charity.

Unfortunately, some Americans cherish doubts as to the real purpose of the loan.

Politicians in both countries have so muddled the waters that the common man is perplexed.

Loud voices have been assuring him that this money will be used only in part to rebuild and re-equip British factories and that much of it will go to maintain the Army to shoot Jews in Palestine and to maintain a palisade of little hill-fellers along the borders of Russia.

NO ENTHUSIASM

EXCEPT among extreme reactionaries, who are few, there is no enthusiasm for a loan to be devoted to any such purpose.

It took the power of both parties, supplemented by the Conservative Press, the Catholic Church and many large banking and industrial interests, to whip up sufficient support for the Greek-Turkish loan, which was a relatively small one.

A British loan ten times as large would encounter ten times as much opposition if the impression prevailed that it was to be used for political and military rather than for economic purposes.

LUMP SUM IDEA

ANOTHER complication is the idea now being advanced by leaders as far apart as Henry Wallace and Walter Lippman that the time has come to cease making loans in detail and to advance a lump sum for reconstruction of Europe, to be apportioned not by Congress but by some authority composed of financiers, industrialists and economists.

Wallace went so far as to fix the figure at twelve and a half billion pounds, four billions of which he would reserve for Russia, the rest being parcelled out where it would do most good towards restoring European economy with no regard to strategic or political considerations.

Lippman names no figure and says nothing about including Russia. But he argues that the destruction of a large part of Western Europe constitutes a single problem and should be handled with that fact in mind.

He is definitely of opinion, however, that American economic power should be employed to check the expansionist tendencies of Russia.

NO 1918 ILLUSIONS

THE effect of this on the ordinary American is to confuse him more than ever.

He was learned much since 1918. He no longer cherishes the illusion that the U.S. can withdraw from Europe.

He is aware that this country must put up a great deal of money for reconstruction, and if he is not quite happy about it he is reconciled to necessity.

But he also remembers with painful clarity that some two and a half billion pounds of American money went into Germany after the last war and was used for rearmament rather than for reconstruction.

This memory has created an atmosphere in which cynicism flourishes.

It is stimulated by the failure of General Marshall to come to any firm understanding at Moscow.

Faith in the ability of the existing leadership to cope with the situation is being subjected to severe strain, and the prospect of furnishing such leadership with money in astronomical sums is somewhat bleak.

WE ARE 'GOOD RISKS'

ON the other hand, sympathy for the British people has risen to a new high level. The events of last winter did it. They were well reported in the American Press, and made a profound impression.

It was not all sentiment.

The steadiness of the British under severe hardship strengthened the belief that they are good financial risks who should be granted all the credit they need.

If political doubt could be resolved, a new British loan would be highly popular.

Wallace overstated the case when he charged Americans with marching towards imperialism.

They are not marching anywhere. They are simply milling around in utter confusion, unable to make up their minds to follow any of the leaders, who are pointing in every direction.

Hence their course in the immediate future is unpredictable.

And the only way to do it is to drive the foreign street women out of business for then the degenerates who batten on their earnings will go out of business at the same time.

For many more years than I care to remember, the patrolling by foreign-born, well-dressed women in the West End of London and in a few of the larger provincial cities has been a flagrant disgrace.

They toil not

These women and their "slavers" toil not, neither do they spin. They cut-out food, they often live in valuable flats and wear the finest clothes.

Under the present laws, the police do their level best.

But every time one of these women is arrested for soliciting, the first thing she produces in the charge room is a British marriage certificate, followed by a British passport, even though she can hardly speak a word of English.

Within half an hour of paying her 20s. fine she has earned it back again—and the man who "runs" her stays in the background and gets his rake-off.

How can we drive these people out of business?

I suggest, and have done so for many years, that our marriage laws must be altered.

Any foreign-born woman who marries a British subject should be placed on probation for two years.

At the end of two years she should be compelled to produce evidence that she has become an asset to the country of her adoption. Only then should she be granted the privilege of a British subject and be given a British passport.

Between 1930 and 1940 I looked into many cases of marriage of convenience, and found that foreign-born street women married abroad for prices (paid to the man) ranging from £50 to £200.

She and the man parted at the register office never to see each other again. Many of the men had criminal records.

Full inquiries

Before these marriages took place the "slavers" financing the women made exhaustive inquiries at Somerset House to satisfy themselves that the man who was to contract the marriage had never been married before, or was a widower.

This showed the vice gangs did their work thoroughly, and were prepared to stand any expense to run their trade inside the law.

A SECOND method to stamp out the trade would be to increase the penalties.

At the moment I believe the magistrate's power is limited to a fine of 40s. or a month.

I suggest that the fine should be increased threefold for the first offence up to the third offence, and for every subsequent offence there should be imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine.

After the sixth offence the magistrate should have power to commit the woman for trial in order that she should receive a longer sentence.

I propose that such women should be dealt with as vagrants under the Vagrancy Act. And if there is still no cure they should come up for trial again as incorrigible rogues, when the penalties can be very heavy.

The male creatures behind these women are lazy and worthless persons who are all the time out for something for nothing. As soon as they find that there is no more money to be made out of street women they will try their hand at stealing, house-breaking, burglary or some other felony.

This will give the police a chance to arrest them on substantial charges which will result in their going to prison for very long terms.

Needless to say, they will then quit Britain and go back to the country of their origin.

Before the First World War the majority of this type of man in the West End were of German origin, and many were armed.

I discovered this in the roundup on August 4, 1914, when they were arrested as enemy aliens. Many were in possession of Mauser pistols, ammunition and daggers.

They had seldom displayed these arms in the streets, but I knew that they made their women dupes aware that they were armed.

One well-known gang of Italian origin has been known to the police for the past 25 years, but little can be done with them under the present state of the law.

No street woman would say anything against them for fear of reprisals.

'Little Al Capones'

Their game has been to engage shady solicitors and have full protection money. They make £20 to £25 a week out of the woman.

They seek out and engage expensive flats for the women, charging them exorbitant rents.

They have never engaged in street fights until recently, and for the best part of most years they have spent their time between here and Paris. Most of their women are French.

Each member of such a gang has eight or nine women paying protection money. They make £20 to £25 a week out of the woman.

Just as Al Capone monopolised the black-market in liquor, so the leading gangs of overseas-born British subjects become little Al Capones, monopolising the market in immoral earnings, engaging thugs to intimidate the hi-jackers and the musclemen.

They put up a facade of business to cloak their evil game. Sometimes have a few diamonds in their pocket and engage in a little buying and selling of these stones.

Need of proof

To prove a charge against a man living on the immoral earnings of a woman, the police must prove that he does not earn money by labour or employment or some legitimate business.

Secondly, they must have a statement from the street woman detailing the amounts of money she has paid over; or, alternatively, the police must keep observation between the man and woman and actually see the passing of the money.

If they could be caught, such men could be jailed for 12 months with hard labour, but the rarity of such a conviction proves how hard it is to bring it about.

As I have said, the way to force these creatures out into the open is to change our laws.

However much the police increase their vigilance they are fighting an unfair battle against vice until these reforms are passed.

And however much the gang warfare may increase in violence, don't imagine for a moment that the gangs will kill each other off.

Al Capone was defeated by the law, not by bullets.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE
WAY

by Beachcomber

IT was suggested the other day that it was a far more serious matter to find a mouse in a bottle of milk than an earwig, both friendly visitants having turned up for a drink at one time or another.

A magistrate replied that he did not agree. "Anyone might swallow an earwig, but nobody would be likely to swallow a mouse." Speaking progressively, I perceive that a gnat would be more serious than an earwig. A squirrel, on the other hand, would not matter. Nobody would be likely to swallow it without noticing it. But it is when we come to the question of graffias in enormous tubs of milk that the controversy really begins to be fierce, and tempers are lost.

(Cartoon made by the artist Beachcomber who is groping for milk.)

Music by correspondence
THE XYLOPHONE

OFTEN called the auctioneer's holiday, as it is played with a small hammer. A laugh can always be raised by hitting the wrong note, or by pretending to get held up down one end of the instrument, when the note you want is up at the other end.

Predorse: But you are not giving any instruction as to how to play the various instruments.

Myself: You may rely on me to do everything in my power to keep you in a state of ignorance. I don't want you to play anything. I did not even ask you to read this.

Mimsie Slopconner

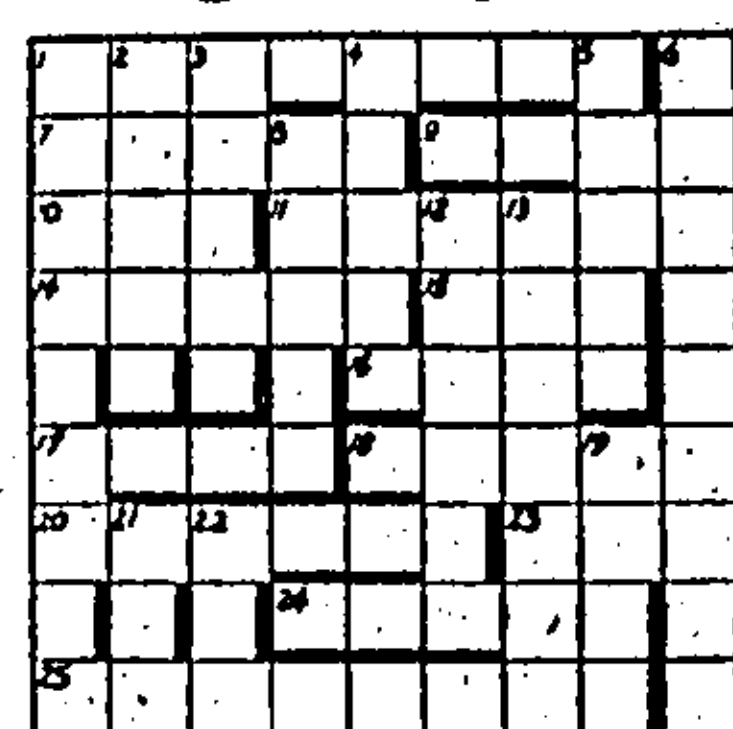
on the set

MIMSIE SLOPCORNER was given a screen test in the Hogwash studios. Her success as the Haulage and Freightage Queen led Hogwash to the obvious conclusion that she was the one girl to play George Eliot in the musical film "Adam Bede." Mimsie was asked to enter a ballroom and say, "Thanks a million, sister." After seventy-three attempts she satisfied Hogwash. Her mother, who was there, said, "I do so think art is important in a nation's life." Her father said, "I could teach a parrot to say that line in half the time." Mimsie was then introduced to Mop Gutler, who is directing the film. Mop said, "Sweet! Mimsie, in an attempt to capture the 'atmosphere,' replied, 'That is O.K. by me, chief-tain.'"

An Apology

MR. NURGLE WADDLEFLOCK ("Beachcomber") wishes to apologise to Mr. J. Eustace Cocklecarrot for using his name in derision, and at the same time demands an apology from Mr. Boocock and Mr. Cocklecarrot for suggesting that his name was Barolsholt or Gindclamb. Mr. Waddelflock has not a drop of Barolsholt blood in him, and is only a distant connection of the Findletrams of Scaddelwyke under Snockerlegh.

CROSSWORD



20. Inflammation of part of the eye.
(6)
(6) be thus able to outstand.
(6)
21. He comes from the coast. (5)
22. If it is then you are not surprised. (8)

Down
1. A Polish national dance. (9)
2. How you may stand for a team. (6)
3. Cried for a drink. (5)
4. Leaf-like expansion in many plants. (6) room with this native. (6)
5. A secret. (6) it makes Mao stinky. (9)
6. A game. (6)
7. Composed of quartz, feldspar and mica. (7)
8. A male breed the core. (7)
9. One way by which we proceed. (6)
10. Initially a House of Commons group. (5)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Fascinate. 2. Placid. 3. Iron. 4. Iron. 5. Iron. 6. Iron. 7. Iron. 8. Iron. 9. Iron. 10. Iron. 11. A lawless outbreak involving injury to persons and property. (10)
Down: 1. A game. 2. A game. 3. A game. 4. A game. 5. A game. 6. A game. 7. A game. 8. A game. 9. A game. 10. A game.

NANCY Over the Home Plate



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take
Elliott's Nerve

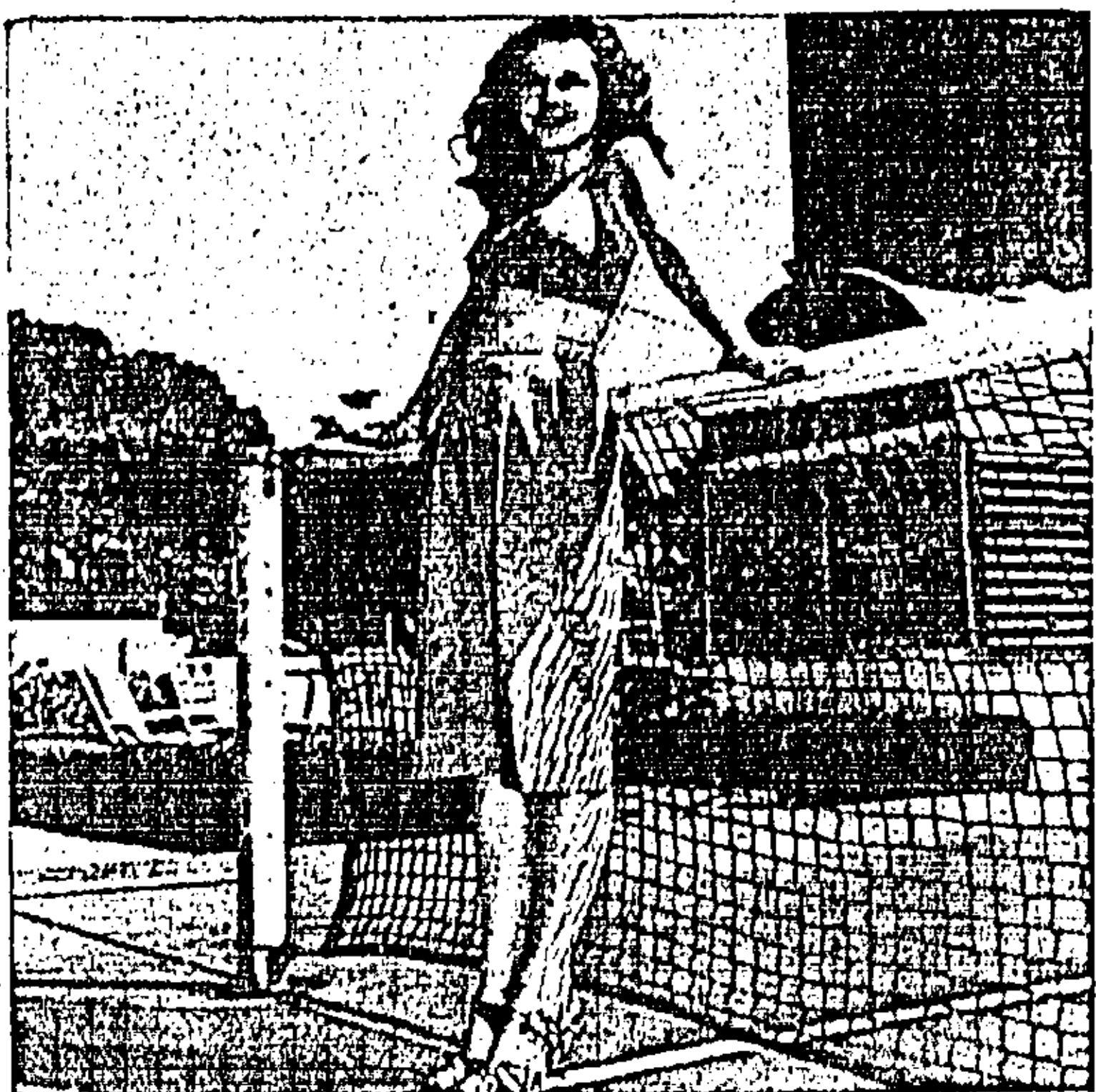
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Mona Freeman for Lois Leeds.

Send your questions to Lois Leeds.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have very dry hair. Do you think that I should keep out of the sun? My body skin is also very dry.—LOUISE."

You should seek the sun and get outside for exercise and play. Massage your scalp with oil, and brush your hair vigorously before a sun bath. Oil your body skin after every bath and before going out in the wind and sun. And, by the way, are you getting enough fats in your diet?

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have blue-white hair. Would you wear a pink and black outfit or a brown and pale yellow for a noonday luncheon party?—MRS. R. L."

I would choose Brown and Pale Blue, a beautiful combination and one which is sure to be flattering and becoming to you.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest the best perfume suited to a tall blonde teen-ager.—NED."

I judge you are choosing this as a gift. I suggest a flower fragrance, such as Apple Blossom, Lily of the Valley or Gardenia. A nice gesture

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



Do you know that hangnails are usually the result of excessive dryness of the cuticle? Do you know that you can use a rolling pin to beautify your feet? Place the rolling pin under the arch of the foot, and roll back and forth. Do you know that the test of a good foundation cream or liquid is whether it will cling to the skin and prevent perspiration from spoiling your makeup?

includes a corsage of the real flowers to go with the perfume!

"Dear Lois Leeds—What type of cream is best for a beautiful makeup?—NELL."

If your skin is normal, use a foundation cream. If your skin is inclined toward oiliness, use a liquid. One applied over the other is very beautifying for an evening makeup.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is silver hair polish smart?—JAY."

Yes, but it requires a very special occasion and hands to really wear it successfully.

FRANCE GETS LOAN FROM WORLD BANK

World Bank officials expressed hope that their first loan \$250,000,000 to France will give the reconstruction of Western Europe "a shot in the arm."

The grant is only half the amount France requested, but it represents more than a third of the money the bank at present has available for lending. It is considered essential to the French recovery programme. The bank statement said: "The economic rehabilitation of France will speed the recovery of the surrounding countries and, through an expansion of trade, be beneficial to the rest of the world."

The bank's president, John M. McCloy, who was former United States Secretary of War, hinted that the bank will watch closely how France uses the money.

To Restore Industry
He said whether France gets a further loan from the bank will depend largely on "progress made in carrying out the French economic and recovery programme."

McCloy said the bank might consider an additional application from France later this year. France is to use the money to buy material and equipment to restore and modernise its war-damaged industry. It is free to buy whatever it can, but only the United States is in a position to supply much of what France needs.

The loan is for 30 years and will cost France four and a quarter per cent interest. This includes a one per cent commission charged by the bank to build up a special reserve against possible future losses.—Associated Press.

British, U.S. Leaders Divided On Russian Foreign Policy Aims.

By JOHN HIGHTOWER
(Associated Press Correspondent)

The British and American governments present a solid front to the Soviet Union on major world issues but their leaders are sharply divided over what motivates the Russian foreign policy.

British officials privately take the line that the Soviet government is deeply concerned, still about its future security and that any of its activities in eastern Europe arise from that concern. They say Russian foreign policy is not so much aggressive and expansionist as it is defensive.

The Russian leaders are believed by these officials to be worried about further development of the conflict with the United States and uncertain about the future trend of American policy toward the Soviet Union. Some top British informants also suggest that the economic conditions in Russia may be strongly influencing Soviet activities beyond her borders.

The Russians boast about full employment for their people but the British say they believe the big reason why so many Soviet troops are still spread over eastern Europe is that there would be no jobs for them if they were returned home and demobilised. As jobs become available, the British predicted, it will be easier to make arrangements with the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of troops.

This line of reasoning is at variance with that of American officials as it has been developed particularly with respect to Greece and Turkey. American leaders are on record with statements that the Soviet Union is following aggressive and expansionist policies and would like to extend the area of its power far beyond the lands in which it has vital military concern. If Soviet leaders actually are afraid of the possibility of war at some future time, this fear may be

behind their efforts to get their military alliance with Britain expanded. Presumably what they most want is a clause designed to keep Britain at least neutral.

Link With Britain
That, however, and American officials are more inclined to look at Anglo-Soviet negotiations as an effort by the Kremlin simply to tighten its present links with Britain and to pull the British somewhat away from their close co-operation with the United States.

The Russians constantly are telling themselves that western "imperialism" and "monopoly capitalists" are out to make trouble for them and that their great problem is how to maintain themselves effectively in a world filled with "capitalist aggression."

One further possibility, which is kept in the forefront of the Soviet press as a surefire thing sooner or later, is a breakdown in the capitalist system. News of economic trouble in the United States always finds space in Moscow papers, and periodically, lengthy articles are published to the effect that capitalists are making more and more profits through increasing exploitation of labour.

One who reads the Soviet press regularly finds exclusively cannot escape the impression that workers' wages and living conditions in America are going from bad to worse and that eventually this will lead to an economic crack-up.

Principal "Myths"
American officials responsible for helping to form the policy toward Russia contend that much Soviet thinking about the outside world is based on "myths" hammered home to the people of the Soviet Union over many years. Here are the principal "myths," according to these officials:

1.—The Soviet system and its protagonists abroad enjoy a sort of monopoly on social and progressive thought.

2.—Reactionary imperialists dominate the western powers whose masses are exploited and downtrodden.

3.—The west is trying to form a military bloc which would control the atomic bomb and might someday seek to conquer the Soviet Union.

4.—Western capitalists are employing their financial resources to dominate the world through commercial imperialism.

5.—An economic collapse in the capitalist countries, particularly the United States, is inevitable.

The international conferences in which Russia and the western powers participate have long been noted for their language difficulties—the simple problem of translating words back and forth from English to Russian to French. But the more serious problem which diplomats emphasise is that even the same words when properly translated do not mean the same thing to Russia and the west.

The difference between the east and west are very deep at the moment and most western officials seem to feel that only through years of disagreements and tortuous progress in building peace-ful international relations can the common basis of trust be evolved.

One impression which prevails widely at such international gatherings as the recent Moscow Big Four foreign ministers' conference is that all the powers are anxious to avoid adding any new troubles to those they already have on hand.



Nazi Slave A Singing Sensation

A plump, young tenor walked resolutely on to the stage of a New York hall, and an indifferent audience prepared to estimate him as just another singer, but two hours later usually undemonstrative critics cheered the singer wildly.

Next morning the singer Miklos Gafni (23) read in New York papers that his first appearance had created a sensation.

Gafni was a Nazi slave labourer for more than 30 months, and is the only member of his family who escaped the Nazis' furnaces.

It is to his golden voice that Gafni owed his life. Even when he himself was destined for the crematorium, his captors could not bear to part with the flood of song that poured out of his big barrel-like chest.

In despair, rather than joy, Gafni began to sing as he slaved in the Silesian coal mines. Three men who toiled with him listened in awe and amazement to his voice. The trio, Russian, Polish and Hungarian voice teachers, were amazed to learn that he had had no training and had never sung before.

They Taught Him
These three men, who one by one went to the gas chambers, began to give him lessons at night.

Gafni, who was in his first year at medical college when the Nazis inducted him as a slave labourer in 1912, was eventually freed by the advancing Russians. He made his way back to Budapest, where his singing debut was as sensational as his escape from the Nazis.

He arrived in America from Italy, where he had been studying for several months.

He intends to become an American citizen and wants to marry an American girl.

TROUBLE LOOMS IN INDIA

The New York Herald-Tribune, in a review of Mr. Parsif F. Karaka's book, "I Have Shed My Tears," said:

"In easy prose Mr. Karaka, Indian journalist and British war correspondent, chronicles the passing of an era. He warns that regardless of the peace appeals of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah direct to Hindu and Moslem followers, trouble looms ahead."

"Mr. Karaka has written a thoughtful book. In the main, one has no reason to dispute his facts."—United Press.

Objection To Use Of German Scientists

The U.S. Army's programme for utilising German scientists in the United States has been assailed by Mr. W. A. Higginbotham, an official of the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

Mr. Higginbotham said that a large number of other scientists had joined him in opposing the prolonged presence in the U.S. of such foreign technicians.

"Scientists are clearly opposed to placing the Germans among universities and in private industry," he said.

"The main objection is that the last groups brought to this country are not top scientists, in the first place, and they all held prominent positions in Nazi war work."

He said the Army's effort to screen thoroughly the foreign scientists could not in view of such background, be considered significant.

Higginbotham said the majority of members felt that the Army merely should "pump the Germans for special information."

"It is ridiculous to offer them citizenship," he said. "Universities are far from eager to accept the Germans."

The Army had said previously that the programme had developed to a

point where many of the German scientists could be released shortly to private industry, research laboratories and educational institutions, said Higginbotham.

German scientists had been credited by the Army with having already saved from two to 10 years in research work and billions of dollars for the United States.

Talk of "Dangers"

Plans were under way to increase the number of scientists in the U.S. from 270 to about 1,000.

Higginbotham disclosed that the Federation's Washington chapter conducted a special conference on dangers believed by many to be posed by the presence of the Germans in America.

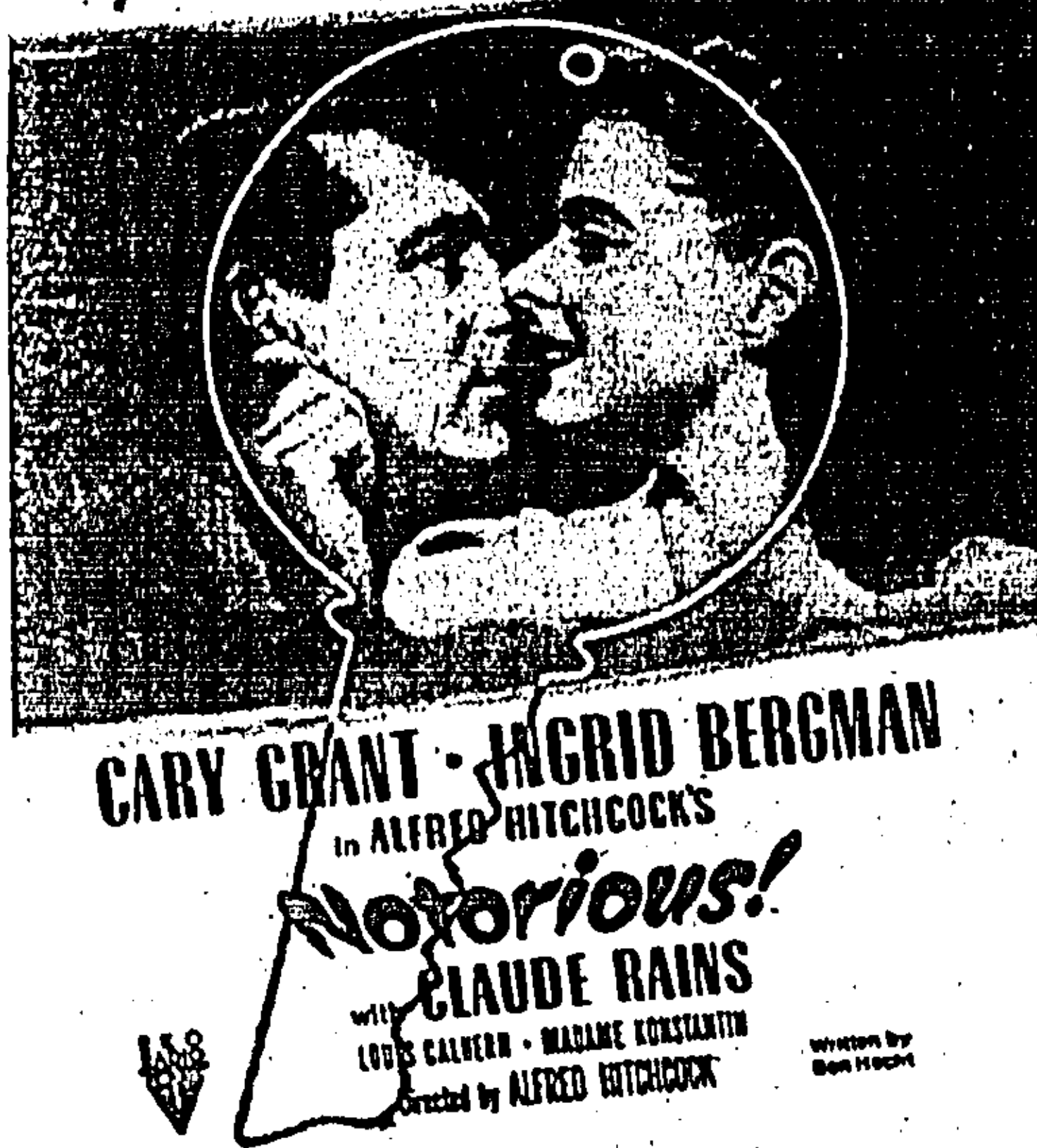
He said the topic would be reopened in New York, where federation delegates throughout the United States planned to meet soon.

A formal statement, expressing objections of scientists to the programme is expected to be issued at that time, he added.

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FREE LEAVE FOR WAR WOUNDED

As a token of gratitude and sympathy to all British forces who served in the recent war, the Swiss Red Cross Society has initiated a hospitality scheme whereby war-injured personnel will be given five weeks' convalescence during the summer at Lakes Geneva and Lucerne.

War wounded soldiers, sailors and airmen who are either plastic, orthopaedic or nerve cases and who may take three or more years to achieve maximum recovery, will be eligible for this scheme.

The despatch and travelling arrangements necessary are the responsibility of the Services' Hospital Welfare Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John acting on behalf of the services concerned; all expenses, however, will be defrayed by the Swiss Red Cross Society.

The first party to take advantage of this generous scheme consisted exclusively of plastic cases, the majority of whom sustained their in-

NOTICE

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From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST. H.K. TELEGRAPH.

WANTED KNOWN

MRS. O. I. SPOOV wishes it to be known that she has now been readmitted to the Register of Dentists and has resumed her dental practice at No. 22 Mody Road, (Room 201), Kowloon, Telephone No. 5910 or 5959.

juries while engaged in aerial combat in the R.A.F. during the war.

On similar lines, but on a smaller scale, was a scheme introduced by the Swiss last year which provided for a number of badly-burned R.A.F. airmen to receive treatment in plastic surgery, and it is because these servicemen benefited so considerably that the scheme was extended to embrace all three services.—(Rafpro).

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The ballot slippers influenced her so much, maybe we should try getting him a pair of work shoes!"

